Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

ANOTHER "REBELLION" IN YANKEE LAND.

The Yankees are troubled with another "rebellion," and their military forces have been summoned to put it down. It is a new and other "rebellion" than that in the South, and is, by way of distinction, called "The Coal Miners' Rebellion." It was precipitated by an outbreak among the coal miners of the Schuylkill region in Pennsylvania, and is only the beginning of the many "rebellions" that must soon take place among the poor and laboring classes of the North from the effects of the war. Poverty and destitution are sorely pinching the artizans and laborers of the North, and what we read here from the New York Herald is but a picture of the hundred "strikes" and "riots" that this war must bring about between the poor and rich of the North. The correspondent writes of the outbreak on the Schuylkill:

I have just returned from the scenes of hostilities in Schuylkill County, having accompanied the military thither.—Since my return, upwards of two hundred additional troops have been ordered to Minersville and also a battery of howitzers, making in all about four hundred soldiers, fully supplied with sixty charges each, and food for an indefinite period. Four other companies in the United States service connected with Col. Wm. H. Yeaton's regiment of militia, are under arms and awaiting orders to move.

It is possible that the fears of the county authorities and of the mine owners have magnified this difficulty; but it is evident that the mutineers are numerous, determined and well armed, and only need the will to make a long and vigorous defence.

It arises from the tyranny of mining capitalists, as regards both the amount of wages paid to the operatives and the manner in which such wages are doled out.

Probably an equal amount of wretchedness is remarked of no other class but the coal miners of this State. The average amount of wages paid to miners is about five dollars per week, and this, most generally, is not paid in cash, but in "orders" upon store keepers in the employment of the mining companies.—The operatives in this way not only receive paltry pay, but they are swindled by the capitalists, and compelled to take merchandize at the capitalists' own rate; so that they barely obtain the necessaries of life.

This year was made an era for a "strike" upon a grand scale, and taking advantage of the absence of all military organizations from the county, the operatives proceeded to insure their demands by force. They seized the collieries of the Forest Improvement Company, (now controlled by New York capitalists,) interdicted all employees from working under threat of death, and by putting out the fires at the collieries, stopped the pumps that cleared the mines of water, whereby they were soon flooded.

The sheriff of Schuylkill County found that he could make no arrests and that he could not summon a posse of citizens to assist him, the sympathies of the mass being with the "strikers." The latter grew defiant, held meetings at Forestville, Heckleville, Thomaston and other points, and made preparations to organize a general strike throughout the whole coal region. The few that insisted upon working at the old rates were roughly handled, the contractors and agents of the mine owners were threatened with loss of life and property if they maintained opposition, and the sheriff was too weak either in spirit or in force to assert the law and arrest the ringleaders.

The latter had organized the strike cunningly and executed it unflinchingly. The colliers of one mine enforced the strike upon another, so that no employee appeared where he could be recognized. In this way the officers are baffled as to the whereabouts of the ring-leaders.—About fifteen hundred men were numbered in the primary offensive measures and their numbers are said to be increasing. The locality where hostilities commenced is noted for the turbulence of its denizens, murders and riots being frequent occurrences there, and ignorance and drunkenness being characteristic of the populace.

Their high-handed proceedings left the law no option but force, and the Governor called upon General Patterson (of Harper's Ferry fame) to deputize certain men to quell the riot. They stealthily moved out towards Forestville, the infected district, with loaded muskets and set bayonets, and this morning had mounted guard over all the collieries, to the great astonishment of the mutineers.

The latter are fierce and threaten to retake the mines. I rode among them at dawn to-day, and they seemed unanimous as to their grievances, asserting that they meant to abolish the "order" system and to secure equal and definite rates for their services, so that they would be out of the reach of want.—The sheriff, meantime, has ordered the troops to stand fast, and the reinforcements that went on to-day indicate fears of rupture. If difficulties occur they will be of a serious character, as the miners are embittered by the presence soldiers, and they are all armed with their favorite mountain rifles. Many of them were in the three months' service, and have the elements of military discipline among them. They are nearly all Irish.

The Forest Improvement Company is working mainly upon Government orders, and if the sums demanded are paid, the capitalists say that they cannot fulfill the contracts, which name a certain amount of money per ton.—The damage to the mines has been considerable.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

On the first Thursday in August the people of North Carolina will choose a Governor, to be installed in office on the 2d Monday in September. Although we have several times alluded to the matter, we have not heretofore formally announced any one as a candidate.—Two weeks ago the Irdell Express and Charlotte Whig announced Mr. Johnston as a candidate, and had we been at home when our last paper went to press, we should have endorsed that nomination. We now announce William Johnston of Mecklenburg county, as a candidate for the office of Governor, subject only to the decision of the people of the State at the polls.

While Mr. Johnston has been our choice from the first, we have been ready all the time to agree to any fair arrangement to produce harmony and concert of action among the people, and avoid excitement and everything like party feeling. But we believe it is the aim of certain disappointed, soured and ill-natured politicians to prevent, if they can, a union on one candidate, unless it be one of their own selection or of their own limited number. We suppose, therefore, there will be more than one candidate. The idea of a State canvass has been so universally disapproved of that those who proposed it have been compelled to abandon it; and we are entirely willing, after the candidates are announced, to stop all discussion and allow the people to decide the contest at the polls without dictation from any quarter. If Mr. Johnston is treated fairly, and no further attacks made upon him and no false charges preferred against him, we shall have but little to say on the subject. But now, while announcing him, we will simply say that the reason we prefer Mr. Johnston is, that he is a well educated, plain common-sense, good business man, a superior financier, with great energy and industry, and used to hard work and close application. Of course he has no reputation for great talents, but that is no objection; what the country wants now is energetic business men, with practical common sense, who will work more and talk less. Those "talented men" (by reputation) will do very well to make speeches and prolong the sessions of Conventions and Legislatures, but experience has shown that they do but little work, and after it is done, it is hard to understand their meaning. We feel confident that Mr. Johnston possesses every necessary qualification to make a good Executive officer, and, being no regular politician and not dependent on an office for a livelihood, with "no friends to reward or enemies to punish," he will discharge the duties faithfully and energetically. He is the man for the times.

We are opposed to keeping alive old party feeling or helping to build up new parties, and we point to the fact of our co-operation with the Iredell Express and Charlotte Whig in supporting Mr. Johnston, as evidence that we mean what we say.

The Mountain Eagle, published at Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., announces Mr. Johnston, and says:

"We place the name of this gentleman at the head of our columns this week as a cadidate for Governor at the next election on the first Thursday in August. We have not consulted him as to whether he wished the honor, believing that we should return to the custom of our forefathers to select the man who is qualified to fill the office without waiting to find an aspirant. We believe that William Johnston is the man to fill the place. We believe that he is the choice of every section where he is known, and will be of the whole State when his qualifications become known. He is a patriot and a practical man, and will carry out the best policy for the State regardless of cliques or personal or political friends not of the true merit."

A PATRIOTIC MARRIAGE.

A Memphis corresponent writes the following to the New Orleans Picayune:

A most interesting and patriotic marriage took place in this city to-day.—The parties were Capt. Benj. Vickers and Miss Sallie Houston.

The bride is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of the city, and beloved by all who know her for the gentleness of her manner and her many graces and virtues. She was, moreover an accomplished singer and player, and, before the war, had been the charm of many a happy circle.—During the war, also, she has on frequent occasions patriotically volunteered to sing and play at entertainments gotten up for the purpose of equipping our brave soldiers for the field.

The groom is a native of Kent county, Md., but has been living in this city for several years, where he became acquainted with the young lady, won her love and she engaged to marry him.—Before the union could be solemnized, however, the war broke out and the young man was called to the field. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and there, in one of the most desperate charges, received a mortal wound which will prove fatal ere this reaches you. Before his death, however, the young lady insisted upon their marriage, and to-day the rite was performed.

This is only one, however, of the noble instances of the patriotic devotion of the women of the South during the war. From the beginning, indeed, it must be confessed they have been ahead of us in spirit and patriotism.

CORK LEGS, &c.

The Memphis correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch relates the following:

In a foregoing letter, I alluded to the sentiment in Southern Illinois as being wholly averse to the policy adopted by the Lincoln Administration. We have, in one of the hospitals here, a gallant young fellow from that section, who raised a company there, brought them to Corinth, engaged in the battle, and fell desperately wounded. The Surgeon told him that amputation must be performed or he would die. "Doctor," said the brave fellow, "save that leg if you can, if for no other purpose than one—to enable me to fight the Abolitionists again." The physician told him it was impossible. "Then," continued he, "cut it so I can wear a cork leg, and I'll fight 'em on horse-back." The Surgeon told him he would secure a handsome artificial leg for him. "All right then, go ahead;" and lighting a pipe, he sat through the operation, smoking and watching, without uttering a groan.

Speaking of amputation, reminds me of another similar incident. A lad of fifteen or sixteen was so badly wounded that his leg had to be taken off. When he had recovered from the effects of the chloroform, he was asked how he felt? "Feel," said he, "first rate! That old leg has bothered me ever since I was born. I've had it broken twice, and laid in bed six months with a sprained knee. It's been a d—d unlucky leg, anybow; but I'll have a wooden one, and the Yankees may shoot at that all day."

Put out your late cabbage plants.

RELIGION—A NEW CONTRABAND.

It appears that Picayune Butler intends to regulate the religion of the people of New Orleans. Apprehending that they might do some obnoxious praying on last Friday he issued the following order. Butler, by his brutal orders, is doing good service in the Southern cause:

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 27:

It having come to the knowledge of the commanding general that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to some supposed proclamation of one Jefferson Davis, in the several churches of the city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and religious houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of Major-Gen. Butler.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen.

MORGAN'S MEN CAPTURE THEIR CAPTORS.—Col. Morgan, en route for Corinth, told on the cars that he had received a despatch from Capt. Wood, who was taken prisoner at Lebanon with others of Morgan's men, informing him that Wood and his men were put on a steamboat and sent down the river; that at the right moment they rose on their captors, overcome them, and took the boat. They seized such arms, ammunition and other valuables as they could carry, paroled the men, and turned the boat adrift on fire. Wood and his men are now in a place of safety, and ready for another frolic. Morgan and his men are hard to catch, and still harder to hold when caught. This, we believe, is true.—*Columbus Times, 22d.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.—We learn from a passenger just through from Texas, that an engagement between 1,700 of Gen. Sibley's Brigade and 2,300 Federals, occurred on the 10th ult., at Glorietta Canon, New Mexico: Col. Scurry, commanding, had his men posted on the canon through which the Federals were compelled to pass to communicate with Fort Craig.

About 600 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and less than 100 of Scurry's men, among whom, however, were Majors Raguet and Shropshire killed, and Lieut. Col. Sutton mortally wounded.

Gen. Sibley's Aid-de-Camp, Captain Ochiltree, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Sibley, reported to our informant that the result of the battle of Glorietta would be the surrender of Fort Craig to our forces, and the occupation of all New Mexico and Arizona by the Confederates.—*Jackson Mississippian, May 17th.*

THE NEGRO AND YANKEE—THE YANKEE HANGS THE NEGRO—AND HIS OPINION OF HIM.—In our paper of Wednesday appeared a series of letters from correspondents of New York and Philadelphia journals attached to the Federal army in the Peninsula. They were dated in New Kent county. One of them, dated at New Kent C. H., May 13th, has the following paragraph, which we think worthy of special attention.

"A negro, a very desperate character, was hung at West Point, on the river, last Friday, for the cold blooded murder of two Massachusetts soldiers. He had caught them asleep alone, and murdered them for their money. He was caught the next day, and was made to jump off the limb of a tree with a rope around his neck. This murder and other instances of atrocity, cruelty, deceit, and ingratitude, on the part of negroes in camp, have completely cured the Massachusetts soldiers of that negro worshipping mania of which they have hitherto been possessed. They have repeatedly declared in my hearing, that they wished that the war could be conducted in such a manner as would leave the status of slavery just as it was before the war; for the slaves have proved themselves utterly unworthy of freedom, and utterly unfit to be free. And, such, too, have been my experience in regard to them.

A CAVALRY regiment should be raised composed exclusively of extortioners, as they make such *bold charges!*

TEXAS has 78,000 men now in the Confederate service.

WYTHEVILLE, May 21.—On Friday, the 16th inst., Gen. Marshall drove the enemy from Princeton, killing, wounding and capturing about thirty, including their mail and Gen. Gox, and destroying all their camp equippage. The command then fell back one and a half miles from Princeton, on the Red Oak Ridge road leading to Tazewell.

The enemy returned and occupied the town on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th Floyd's brigade, under command of Col. Wharton, advanced upon Princeton, by way of Raleigh and Grayson turnpike. Major Hounshell, in command of a detachment of cavalry, drove in their pickets and outposts, capturing two wagons and three horses. The enemy advanced and fired upon Otey's battery, which was in position, and which soon drove them back.

Gen. Marshall fired a signal gun, and Col. Wharton then went to his encampment, having established his line of battle. He met the enemy advancing from Princeton. The enemy advanced from East river, by forced marches, 2,700 strong—the 28th, 34th and 37th Ohio regiments—and attacked the Floyd brigade, which was distant a mile from Gen. Marshall, cutting off the return of Col. Wharton. Major Hounshell left Capts. Dickey and Salhert's companies to support Otey's battery, which was engaged with a regiment of the enemy which was advancing in front, and withdrew all his other forces, amounting to six or seven hundred men, and attacked the enemy as he was marching by the flank, when a most terrible and bloody fight ensued—charging the enemy and fighting within eight or ten paces—the enemy's guns overshooting our men.—The enemy were completely routed, with a loss of two hundred and twelve killed, wounded and prisoners. All vied with each other for positions of pre-eminent danger. Our loss in killed and wounded, twelve.—*Knoxville Register.*

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The notorious Brownlow, conspicuous in his best estate, only for his uncommonly foul speech, perverse passions and vehement prejudices, is in New York and the present "sensation" there. He has in several speeches pandered to the prejudices and passions of the Abolition mob that roared around him, in the most despicable manner, betokening the utmost meanness and servility of spirit. In his speech to the merchants, he made the following remark, which we publish for the encouragement of our people:

"There is one battle to come off which I dread. It is the battle of Corinth.—The rebels have 120,000 men there; and they are a desperate class, from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, &c. I hope for the best, that our men are equal to them—better armed and better drilled."—*Nashville Union.*

THE TRAITOR MAYNARD.—This vile Yankee, who formerly disgraced one of the East Tennessee districts as a representative in the old United States Congress, has left Nashville and returned to Washington City—having been frightened, doubtless, by Morgan's appearance near Pulaski. He reports to a "crowd of anxious inquirers" that Andy Johnson's provisional government "is in excellent working order."

THE Lynchburg Republican says, Hon. Mr. Boteler learns from the best authority that Yankee women have come down into Jefferson county, to assist their husbands in selecting farms, and are plundering private bed-linen, table-cloths and spoons, and sending them to Massachusetts.

GEN. THOS. J. JACKSON.—All tongues (says the Charleston Courier) are now ready to speak the praises of this victorious hero, who exhibits and applies the spur, while other Generals seem inclined to prefer the spade.

He is a native of Virginia, and a Cadet from West Point in 1846, one year later than Barnard E. Bee, who gave on the bloody field of Manassas the epithet "Stonewall," which honorably designates Thomas J. Jackson, there being several Generals bearing the name of Jackson. He was honorably distinguished in Mexico, and is now renewing gloriously his honors in defending his native State.

We anticipate and utter the wishes and expectations of all readers when we nominate him for the first vacancy to be filled by promotion.

SOME of the Yankee prisoners have expressed the following opinion of Gen. Sterling Price: "He is a great General. He never fights until he gets ready, and he is always ready."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

THE NEWS.

Our columns to-day bear joyous tidings to thousands of Southern homes. The vandal invaders met with a signal defeat near Richmond last Saturday.—The fight was renewed on Sunday, and the result of it will probably reach us before going to press. We have never had a doubt of the result at Richmond. It will be seen that President Davis was on the field, and by his presence and example added fuel to the flame of patriotism which burned upon the hearts of our gallant soldiers.

We publish a detailed account of the battle at Lebanon Church, Hanover county, near Richmond; where, by gross mismanagement, or something worse, on the part of Gen. Branch of this State, the gallant Col. Charlie Lee, of the 37th was left for hours to contend with an overwhelmingly large force of the enemy. The 37th and 18th North Carolina fought like veterans against tremendous odds, while General Branch close by held four regiments and a battery of artillery in *reserve!* As might be expected, the 37th and 18th suffered fearfully, but they covered themselves and the "Old North State" all over with glory.

Col. Charles C. Lee is a son of Col. Stephen Lee, of this vicinity, and late of the 16th regiment. He is one of the best officers in the service, and Buncombe is justly proud of him.

☞One of the worst acts of the North Carolina Convention was exempting Quakers from service in the army on the payment of $100. If Quakers may be exempted, why not Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and every body else? The Quakers of North Carolina, of whom there are a large number, are generally abolitionists, and we suspect their indisposition to fight results, not so much from religious convictions as from sympathy with the North. Be this as it may, they enjoy the protection of the laws, and ought to be made, willingly or unwillingly, do their part of the service. He is a bad man who, in the hour of peril, will shirk the responsibility of the citizen. The constitution confers special privileges upon no denomination of christians, but places all upon an equality. How dared the Convention give the Quakers immunity from military service upon the payment of a paltry fine?

☞John Ingram, Esq., of Macon, has our thanks for another list of subscribers. To Messrs. W. L. Hogsed and A. S. Henley, of the 25th regiment, we are indebted for a handsome list of 30 subscribers.

☞Col. Wm. H. Thomas, with two companies of Cherokee Indians, is now at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., guarding the Railroad Bridge at that point. The tories are extremely anxious to burn the Bridge, but will probably be denied the pleasure.

☞Lincoln has issued a proclamation in which he repudiates and nullifies the late proclamation of Gen. Hunter, freeing the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

WE JOIN IN THE WISH.

The Greensborough Patriot, speaking of the appointment of the traitor Stanly as Governor of this State, by Abe Lincoln, says:

"Should he accept the appointment, we hope he may meet the fate which all traitors to the land of their birth deserve—that is, one end of a rope around his neck, with the other tied to a swinging limb."

SICKLES has at last won the good graces of Old Abe, and been restored to the command of his "drunken brigade."

THE people of Troy, New York, are quite crazed with delight because Mrs. Abe Lincoln bought her spring bonnet in that city. So says a Northern paper.

STATE ITEMS.

From the State Journal of the 28th ult., we clip the following items of State news:

We understand that Maj. Peter Mallett has been appointed to superintend the enrolling of the Conscripts in this State. He will enter upon the discharge of his dnties, we suppose, in a few days.

We learn that salt *wells* are being dug in Chatham county, and we saw a gentleman in Raleigh a few days ago who is one of a company about to engage in the manufacture of salt from these wells.

The 55th regiment of N. C. Troops organized at Camp Mangum on Monday last, by the election of the following Field Officers:

J. K. Connelly, Colonel, Yadkin.
A. S. Calloway, Lieut. Col., Wilkes.
J. F. Whitehead, Major, Pitt.
W. H. Young, Granville, has been appointed Adjutant.

North Carolina 6 per cent. State Bonds were quoted in Richmond on Friday last at 1.20. The Old State's credit is all right.

☞The New York Herald contains a long notice of Bill Brownlow's speech to the nigger worshippers of Boston.—The following extract will serve to show the character of the old traitor's harangue:

"His frankness in saying that he was the advocate of securing by the Government all the property of loyal men, was received with great approbation, but much more so that which followed it: that it was the solemn and religious duty of the Government to confiscate all the property of rebels, and that the rebellion should be put down by coercion, subjugation, and EXTERMINATION, if need be."

Judas Iscariot! Benedict Arnold!—Come down from your pinnacle of infamy, and give place to Wm. G. Brownlow! A greater than you has appeared, and you must wilt before pre-eminent merit!

If the Northern people are not more besotted and beastly than Hottentots, they must in their souls loathe the vile old wretch who stands before them and urges the *extermination* of the people among whom he was born and lived for more than fifty years! They doubtless love the treason, but cannot help despising the traitor.

IF!—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

It is not, however, correct to suppose, as many do, that the entire South is unhealthy for Northern troops during the summer season. The interior of many of the States, especially North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, contains places of resort which are in all respects as salubrious, and perhaps as cool, as can be found in the Northern States.—The same is true of many points on the sea-coast, and of the pine regions, where they are not swampy. If, therefore, the great work of destroying the rebel armies can be accomplished before the hot weather sets in, there will be no difficulty in finding positions in any of the Southern States in which our volunteers can be summered with perfect safety and comfort.

GOV. STANLY.—We have the best authority for saying that, "by the advice of Gov. Stanly," Gen. Burnside is sending beyond his lines such political prisoners as he deems disloyal to Lincoln's Government, retaining only the loyal and *conservative*—that is, *colored* ladies and gentlemen, and white traitors to the South.—*State Journal.*

KENTUCKY.—We have cheering accounts of a great revolution going on in Kentucky, in favor of Southern rights and Southern freedom. Abolitionism and the war tax have opened the eyes of the people to the true designs of the oppressor, and they are flocking to the Stars and Bars. Hundreds are joining Gens. Smith and Marshall, and every squad, big or little, brings its prisoners. We knew that the spirit of the old "Hunters of Kentucky" had not died out, and that their descendants could not brook the yoke of Abe Lincoln.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

ANOTHER FEATURE OF YANKEEISM. In the Senate of the United States the bill providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia was taken up and amended so as to put the colored population on the same footing with the whites in all trials and punishments, *and it was passed*—YEAS 20, NAYS 7.

GEORGE SCHLEY, of Augusta, Georgia, will soon be able to supply planters with his rust proof seed wheat—not less than two bushels to each order.

JACKSON'S VICTORY.

From an officer who arrived here last night from Gen. Jackson's lines, we learn that the number of prisoners taken was twenty-eight hundred.

Gen. Jackson was pressing on to Martinsburg. The amount of stores captured in Winchester is said to have been immense, as it was the Federal depot of supplies for the whole Valley District.

We lost three captains in the fight: Captains Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton—the two former of Ashby's cavalry.—Capt. Sheets was senior captain in Ashby's command, and for activity, enterprise and gallantry had a reputation in the Valley second only to that of his commander.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The particulars of Jackson's achievements in the Lower Valley, so far as reported, come up to our highest hopes.—He has done sweeping work at Front Royal and Winchester. Glorious Old Stonewall is fast becoming *the hero of the war.* May his shadow never be less.

The spring campaign opens well. At Kernstown, Shiloh, South Mills, McDowell, Giles Court House, Williamsburg, Barhamsville, Drewry's Bluff, Front Royal, Winchester and elsewhere, we have met and beaten the enemy. At Fort Pillow, our batteries, aided by Jeff. Thompson's "horse-marines," keep the enemy at bay. Our bold rangers have performed prodigies of labor and valor. Heaven smiles upon us as at the beginning of our struggle. Let us not lose its favors by repeating the follies of last year.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE SPOILS IN THE VALLEY.—The victories of Gen. Jackson at Front Royal and Winchester are fully confirmed by despatches from the old hero himself, published in this morning's paper. The material and moral results of these brilliant *coups de main* are believed to be fully equal, if they do not surpass, the combined results of any others that have been accomplished upon the soil of Virginia. At Front Royal, the spoils of the victory were rich in arms, and included a sufficient number of splendid sabres, as yet unused, to arm the entire cavalry force of the command. At Winchester, the acquisition of munitions of war was superb. The quantity of medical stores which fell into our hands was exceedingly valuable, and occurs at a time when their capture seems a dispensation of Providence. The prisoners, we learn, will be marched down to Staunton, and probably thence to some point in the South.

When Gen. Jackson entered the town of Winchester, the Vermont Cavalry were panic-stricken at his approach, dismounted from their horses and fled to the woods. Their horses, twelve or fifteen hundred in number, were captured. The First Maryland Regiment (Federal) were quietly amusing themselves in playing bluff, and were taken prisoners *in flagrant delictu*, and handed over to the gallant Marylanders of the Confederate Army, to be taken care of.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

The glorious tidings of General Jackson's victory over Banks, the recovery of Winchester, the capture of four thousand prisoners, the annihilating of the invading army in the Valley, throws the splendor of sun-light over the long lines of the Confederate host. Once more we conquer. Again the tide sets full in favor of the South. Jackson's magnificent exploit is enough of itself to illustrate a campaign; but we cannot refrain from the pleasing supposition that it is the fore-runner, the noble omen, of another battle and another victory, if not more signal and complete, yet on a grander scale and with more decisive results.

But it is not yet known what results Jackson may eliminate from the wonderful success which his bravery and long toil have fairly won at Winchester. A general expectation has prevailed among his devoted followers that he would soon lead them into Pennsylvania. Lincoln and his comrades at Washington have been, for some time past, in mortal terror that he should rush on their own seat of sin. After his victory over Milroy, the Federal Capital was in such a state of apprehension that packing and preparation for an immediate departure were visible in all the Departments.—So far as we know here in Richmond, there is now absolutely nothing to prevent Jackson from doing either the one or the other. Banks' force was the last left capable of resisting him in that region, and, after the tremendous beating it has gotten at Winchester, it must necessarily be for some time quite ineffective. It would, indeed, be a soul-cheering thing if Jackson should now force his way to Washington city and startle the brood of harpies settled there in wait for the carcass of the South.—*Richmond Examiner, 27th.*

BLOCKADE BREAKING.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times, of last week, by way of giving an illustration of the inefficiency of the blockade, says: "One hundred barrels of powder, just imported, reached here on the Macon train yesterday morning, and two car loads of small arms were left in Macon because of the inefficiency of the engine to pull them. They will come on in due time, and will be sent where they can do good service."

LETTER FROM LIEUT. ROGERS.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, N. C.,
May 3d, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—Much having been said concerning the conduct of the 19th regiment at the battle of Newbern, in regard to which I wish to say a few words, not for myself but for the men with whom I am associated. It will be remembered that company "A," (Capt. Hayes,) and company "K," (Captain Turner,) were dismounted on the night of the 13th, and ordered to the entrenchments on the extreme right, under Col. Vance, whose regiment was on our left. At that place we worked all night, throwing up a redoubt, behind which one section of Captain Brem's Artillery was placed. Our position was a very dangerous, and no less important one, commanding what is known as Weatherly's Road, which crosses the Rail Road near a mile from our position. On the morning of the 14th the enemy opened fire upon our entrenchments which continued until near 12 o'clock, M, when the firing ceased. One loud shrill yell rent the air which told that somebody was beaten. Soon, to our deep regret, we learned that the day was lost on our side—that our forces were retreating, and had been for some time. Very soon I saw Lieut. Wm. A. Graham approaching me, who was on my left. I asked him if he had received any orders, to which he replied, that his orders were to retreat. The firing had ceased some fifteen or twenty minutes prior to this. Fortunately for our company we had picketed our horses some two hundred and fifty yards in our rear. But unfortunately for Lt. Graham, his horses had been rode off—some say by the Militia, others by men with uniforms on. I will not attempt to say who rode them off. We were soon mounted and passed by Col. Vance and his regiment, who had crossed to the road going through the woods in the direction of Brice's Creek. We kept the road on to the County Bridge across the Trent River. The Rail Road Bridge and Newbern were on fire as we crossed the river on the old County Bridge. Captains Cole and Thomas' companies were dismounted also. Capt. Thomas and twenty of his men were in the entrenchments with ours. His horses were also rode off.—We were taken by some of the Infantry for the Yankee cavalry as we came up. We overtook the mounted portion of the regiment nine miles this side of Newbern, at Bachelor's Creek, when we made good our retreat to Kinston. If there was any cowardice exhibited on the part of any man on the extreme right of the entrenchments, it did not come under my observation.

I enclose with this a a few lines addressed to me by Col. Vance, which you will oblige me by publishing.

JOHN V. B. ROGERS, 1st Lt.
Co. A, 19th Reg. N. C. S. T.,
2d Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS 26th Reg. N. C. T.
April 28, 1862.

Lt. J. V. B. Rogers,
19th N. C. Cavalry:

Dear Sir:—At your request I take pleasure in testifying to your conduct, and that of Capt. Hays' company, (then under your command,) in the battle of Newbern. Your company was that day dismounted and sent by Gen. Branch to report to me. I placed you on my extreme right, under Lt. Col. Burgwyn, to sustain a section of Capt. Brem's Artillery, which commanded the road by Weatherly's across the swamp. This was an important and dangerous position, being the key to our right flank. And though it was not assailed, yet every thing was done that was required. Your men slept at their post all night—assisted to get the cannon in position, and stood firmly during the fight, until they got orders to retreat, which were given by myself. After the retreat began, you being mounted, made for the Bridge, whilst I with the infantry made for Brice's Creek, fearing the Bridge would be destroyed before I reached it. I saw you no more, therefore, until we met in Kinston.

So far as your conduct came under my observation I can see not the slightest ground for reflection upon your company, but quite the contrary.

Very Respectfully,
Your friend and fellow-soldier,
Z. B. VANCE, Col.,
26th Reg. N. C. T.

NO QUARTER TO PICAYUNE BUTLER! Let this be the sworn resolve of every Southern man. The debased wretch and inhuman tyrant who has published his proclamation consigning to the horrid embraces of a bestial soldiery the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time, is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warfare. If he is caught, hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and ventures not upon the field of battle, let poison or the knife do its secret, but deadly work.—He has forfeited his life in any manner by which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy.—As God is our Judge, says the Mississippian, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and for the Government which sustains him in his crimes.

Correspondence of the News.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PARKER.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.,
May 27, 1862.

Bro. Atkin:—Since my last letter, but few items of interest have come under my observation. The Yankees keep close to their own lines. About the only feat they performed was to approach our front picket lines and fire upon our men, about face and forward march, which I learn they did not long since. This is about the last definite information we have had from them since —— except what we get through —— ——, &c.

There are several little items that might be of interest and encouragement in regard to our last battle. It is almost impossible to gather all the facts as they actually occurred on such occasions, but will try to collect them and give them according to the best information we can obtain.

If I am not mistaken, it was stated in my letter about the Battle that Capt. Anderson's company was on picket that day. I have been informed that his company was not the advance picket guard, but the reserved picket guard, whose business it was, if I mistake not, to support the advance picket guard, and Capt. Blaylock's company, under the command of Lt. Young, was the out posts that day. When the enemy "hove" in sight Lt. Young, with his men, pulled down upon them with a perfect vim.—These brave men fought and fell back until they reached the Rifle pits below Long Tom. They, however, took a stand on the hill at or near the extreme right, and fought like Tigers, holding the front of the enemy in fearful check until they were nearly flanked; and then Lt. Young, with his braves, fell back reluctantly. And when they were compelled to fall back by the flanking and advancing of an overwhelming force of the enemy, it was done in good order.—On reaching the Rifle pits they took their stand with the Bald Mountain Tigers, and they, with the Tigers, ever and anon poured volley after volley of musketry into the enemy's ranks. In the mean time Capt. Anderson's company fought like heroes in Long Tom's department. Capts. Anderson, Blaylock, Enloe, Jervis and Lowry, (now Gudger's) companies were all more or less in the fight,—the whole right wing. I do not remember whether any of the left wing were in the engagement. Yet some were so very anxious to fight that they would go to the right, and pitch in any how, so I am informed. Indeed, sir, either our right or left wing can whip about two regiments of Lincoln's best warriors, under ordinary circumstances.—There is no telling how many of them, whether regiments or brigades, could stand before the cold steel and hot shot charge of the bloody 29th. We have as brave a set of officers as the Southern Confederacy can boast. When our men, whether officers or privates, are sick, some even in their beds, and hear the Long Roll, they are out and under arms, determined to whip the enemy, whether sick or well. We find it difficult to keep our sick men in their quarters, if they are able to walk, when a fight is on hands.

I have but little knowledge of the movements of the enemy at the Ford, further than they have three Generals, viz: Morgan, Carter and Spears, or they were there a short time since. Genl. Morgan says, I learn, that if he undertakes to capture the Gap he will do it, if it costs him all his men and his own life in the bargain. But this is only another Yankee *bluff.*

I see in the last News other volunteer companies organized in old Buncombe. How many more men has she? Are all the ladies converted into soldiers, able to bear arms? Guess there is not a county in the State that has sent out more men than Buncombe, according to population.

There are at Cumberland Ford about eighteen regiments and battalions, with artillery, &c. The enemy meditates an attack soon, we learn. It is now generally believed that we will have a long and hard fight here soon. They must do something to keep up the courage of their men, and prevent demoralization. It is not doing us any material injury by the enemy delaying a forward movement in this direction. Our armies east and west seem to be very hopeful of ultimate success.

If Maj. McDowell would bring his Battalion over here and reinforce us, you might hear one long, loud cheer from the 29th. We need Capt. Thomas' Indian warriors here badly. This is the most inviting field for his braves in the whole Confederacy. They can get daily employment here, and that with which they would be greatly delighted. Give them good rifles and let them loose, to fight and hunt in these mountains, where game and Yankees abound. They could and would soon develop the spirit of their noble ancestors, and accomplish more good in a few months than one brigade as it is. At least this is the opinion expressed of

Your friend,
W. F. PARKER,
Com'g Co. H, 29th N. C. Troops.

WHY are jokes like nuts? Because the drier they are the better they crack.

THE LATE FIGHT AT HANOVER.

RICHMOND, VA., May 30, 1862.

Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

I give you an exact account of the fight at Lebanon Church, in Hanover county, on the 27th, and hope you will let the people know something of that severe and unequal contest.

About 11½, A. M., a captain of the Virginia Cavalry informed Col. Charles C. Lee, of the 37th North Carolina troops, that the enemy was advancing, but that he believed it to be a mere marauding party, which might be captured by prompt action. General Branch was at his headquarters, more than a mile distant, and as no time could be lost, Col. Lee at once sent three of his companies, under Lieut. Col. Barber, to meet them, and notified General Branch of the same. Col. Lee soon ascertained that the enemy was advancing in considerable force; he therefore sent forward the remainder of his regiment, and placed it in line of battle across the road, and sent back for Captain Latham's artillery to reply to a battery which had opened upon his regiment. He also asked Col. Wade, of the Twelfth N. C. troops to place his regiment in the woods on the right to prevent a flank movement; he then deployed Company A, of the 37th, as skirmishers, to protect the left flank.

Captain Latham, with two guns of his battery, came forward and replied vigorously for a short time, until a shell was thrown into his caisson, which caused it to explode, killing two men and two horses and wounding seven men. Our guns now ceased to fire while moving back the disabled section. Company F, of the 37th, now opened fire with Enfield rifles upon the advance of the enemy and put him to flight, killing a lieutenant and two of his men. The enemy now retired from view, having engaged us for two hours. Gen. Branch about this time came upon the field, and ordered the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh forward to support Col. Lane's Twenty-eighth North Carolina troops, which had been sent early in the morning to support two companies of the Thirty-seventh, on picket some four miles distant. These two regiments commenced to advance under Colonel Lee, the respective regiments being commanded by Colonel Cowan, of the Eighteenth, and Lieutenant Colonel Barber, of the 37th, Colonel Lee soon ascertained that the enemy had planted a battery of artillery on a hill in front of him, with a strong infantry support. This was reported to General Branch. General Branch ordered Colonel Lee to charge the battery with the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh. Colonel Lee sent to the General asking him to cause Latham to engage the enemy's battery and to send up other infantry support for the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh.

The Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh commenced the charge—the Eighteenth sweeping gallantly through an open field in the face of a terrible fire with good effect. At the same time the Thirty-seventh advanced with rapidity and steadiness through a dense forest, in which the undergrowth was so thick that a man could not be seen more than thirty steps. The Thirty-seventh rushed forward with enthusiasm until it encountered the Yankees who were concealed behind logs, trees and in the cut of a roadway, which was bordered by a fence of cedar brush. Here the enemy had every advantage of position, while his force was vastly superior; but Col. Lee's men stood like veterans. Officers and men stood as firm as rocks within fifteen or twenty paces of the Yankee line. Volley after volley of grape from their cannon and of Minnie balls from their infantry mowed down our men, still the Thirty-seventh moved forward, driving the enemy before it. Unable to stand the well-directed fire of the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh, the enemy fled from his battery, leaving his flag on the field. While these two regiments were fighting as only brave men can fight, and were driving from his position an enemy of six regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, strange to say no assistance was sent to them, though Gen. Branch had at his side a battery of artillery and four regiments of infantry. At last, when no longer able to stand alone against such heavy odds, the two regiments fell back, stubbornly contesting the ground as they retired. They had fought long, especially the thirty-seventh, which had been under fire for nearly six hours. Their loss was very heavy. The thirty-seventh had only seven companies on the field (companies B, and E, being on picket, and company C, being detailed to guard the wagon train,) yet it lost a hundred and sixteen killed, wounded and missing, more than one out of every three men. The loss of the Eighteenth was quite severe, they leaving some hundred and sixty of their men on the field. Col. Campbell's Seventh and Col. Wade's Twelfth N. C. troops now covered the retreat, holding the enemy in check in fine style. None of our other troops were in the action, except Captain Saunders' company of the Thirty-third N. C. troops, which while deployed as skirmishers, captured a Yankee hospital, and with it a surgeon, four men and 10 horses. The hospital contained forty-nine wounded Yankees. Their loss was quite severe—greater, perhaps, than our own, including a field officer.

Our officers all behaved well. Col. Lee and Maj. Hickerson were both knocked from their horses by shells.—Lieut. Col. Barber's horse was killed under him, and he was slightly wounded in the neck. Adjutant Wm. F. Nicholson's horse was killed and came very near falling on him.

Col. Lane's regiment was entirely cut off, and had to take care of itself. Col. Lane had cause to be proud of his men. They encountered the advanced regiment of the enemy and killed some eighty or more, and captured some sixty-eight prisoners, who were sent to Richmond, besides others, who afterwards escaped.

Col. Lane was then opposed by a superior force, which almost entirely surrounded him, yet he conducted his command off and reached Richmond yesterday. His loss, however, is great, as many of his men broke down and, it is believed, were captured by the Yankee cavalry. Capts. Ashcraft and Farthing, of the Thirty-seventh, with some one hundred and forty men, were on picket, and started to Col. Lane when they heard his firing. Capt. Ashcraft, with forty-four of his men, and fifteen of Capt. Farthing's escaped; the rest, it is feared, were captured.

The above is a true statement of the facts, which will make the battle of Lebanon Church a sad, but so far as the company and regimental officers are concerned a brilliant affair for North Carolinians. Of the rest the public must judge.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, May 2.—The rumors of intended intervention grow hourly more persistent. France is said to have declared her intention to Great Britain of not delaying beyond the month of July next to recognize the independence of the South. The fact is asserted to be true on very high authority. No one doubts that proposals of intervention have again been made by the Imperial Government to the Cabinet of London, and so far acceded to that instructions on that basis have been sent to M. Mercier by the Foreign Minister. Hence the journey of M. Mercier to Richmond. The presence of M. de Morney in England is also attributed to the same cause. No doubt the material pressure on the Government grows every hour more severe. The aspect of things looks very ominous for the North, so far as Europe is concerned, and causes much anxiety here to the friends of America and the Union.—*Paris Correspondent N. York Journal of Commerce.*

YANKEES SELLING NEGROES.

Some weeks ago a portion of General Mitchell's command was stationed at Larkinsville, a small town in Jackson county, Alabama, on the Memphis Rail Road. While there they pillaged the country as they are accustomed to do everywhere, and of course took and employed as many negroes as they wanted and kept them as long as they pleased. But the hypocritical cant of the enemy was most glaringly exhibited, in that after they were done with the negroes, instead of sending them to their owners or taking them away with them, they put them up at auction and sold them. The Yankees bid on them, but they were careful to let them be knocked off to residents, who generally were the former owners or the friends of the former owners. Thus these men whose consciences hurt them so much that they could not remain in the Union with slaveholders, have become slave thieves and dealers through malice and greed of gain.—Of what worth are all their loud-mouthed, empty professions?

A LARGE number of Yankee scouts have been killed by our men who infest the woods in every direction around Huntsville. Our men know the woods well, and conceal themselves and fire on the Yankees as they approach. A few days since a party of our men went within a few miles of Huntsville and killed and wounded a number of Yankees.—The Yankees were reinforced from Huntsville, and our men retreated across Tennessee river. Much sickness prevails among the Federals, and many are buried daily. Sickness and our brave sharpshooters are dealing death and destruction among the invaders.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE jail at Clarksville, Georgia, was burned on Monday night, 19th May, by Lieut. Johnson, who was in prison, awaiting trial, on a charge of stealing $2,459 in gold from a gentleman in Clarksville. Johnson was a Lieutenant in the South Carolina service, and his company is stationed at Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor. He effected the robbery while recruiting at Clarkesville. At last accounts he was still at large. If caught, the people of Clarkesville intend to hold him securely.

THE Confederate Government has purchased the Machine Shop near the North Carolina Railroad Depot, in Charlotte, and will erect suitable shops to carry on an extensive manufactory of ordnance stores.

LATEST NEWS.

[Telegraphed to Charlotte Daily Bulletin.]

Important from Richmond!

THE GREAT BATTLE BEGUN!

THE YANKEES DRIVEN BACK.

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER.

Capture of Batteries, &c., &c.

Richmond, May 31.

The heavy rain last night has caused a flood in the Chickahominy. It is reported the bridges have been washed away, and three divisions of the enemy have been caught. Ambulances have been sent down this morning for the wounded. The firing of artillery and musketry is distinctly heard here. No courier has yet arrived.

Second Dispatch.

Richmond, May 31.—The battle has been progressing all day near the Chickahominy. All reports from the field are favorable. The engagements are severe and the loss heavy on both sides. Wounded Confederates have been coming in for several hours. It is believed the fight will be resumed to-morrow.—The community are in good spirits and confident of victory.

Third Dispatch.

Richmond, May 31.—The latest reliable reports from the battle field represent that the enemy has been driven a mile and a half from his position, and that our forces are occupying their camps. We have captured three batteries after most desperate fighting. The enemy is seeking protection in entrenchments and the woods. Several hundred prisoners are reported to have been taken.

Later.

May 31.—Gen. D. H. Hill's Division commenced the fight this morning, bearing the brunt of the battle for some time on the line of the Railroad.

Anderson's Brigade also bore a conspicuous part until our reinforcements arrived. The enemy were also reinforced, when the fighting continued with great desperation on both sides. The enemy were finally driven from their redoubts, and their batteries were turned against them. Prisoners captured report that Gen. Buell was in command.

President Davis and Gen. Lee were upon the field, and their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops.—All accounts agree that the Confederates displayed great bravery. The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch whilst giving way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers. No reliable estimate of the casualties has yet been received. A number of Confederates have been wounded in the hands and arms. Gen. Rhodes was slightly wounded, but no other General Officer on our side has been injured, so far as we have been able to learn.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7 o'clock, but he was repulsed by Whiting's Division.

The battle yesterday took place in the Valley of Boar Swamp, between the Railroad and Williamsburg road, about seven miles from Richmond.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

[Telegraphed to Columbia Carolinian.]

Richmond, June 1.—The fight is progressing furiously to-day, chiefly artillery. No definite reports have been received from the field of battle. The general tenor of the statements of wounded soldiers indicate that the Confederates are following up the success of yesterday. Prisoners are constantly coming in. Buell was not present.—McClellan commanded in person. It is now believed that the larger portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek. Gen. Hatton, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

7 P. M.—No definite accounts have yet been received of the result of the battle to-day, but all reports concur that the enemy are badly whipped and driven into the swamp. The carnage is dreadful on both sides. The Yankee loss is two to one of ours. Hundreds of wounded are arriving. About five hundred prisoners in all have been taken.

Richmond, June 2.—All is quiet along the lines to-day. The Confederate wounded are constantly arriving. The citizens, and particularly the ladies, are unremitting in their attention and care of the wounded. It is reported that the forces on both sides are burying their dead this morning. The weather continues clear.

The following dispatch was received by Gov. Pickens:

Richmond, June 1.—The 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments S. C. V., Jenkins' Regiment of Sharp-shooters and Hampton's Legion were in the fight. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, [of North Carolina,] and Gen. Robert Hatton, of Tennessee, were killed. Col. Bratton wounded. Col. Wade Hampton has a very slight wound in the foot.

3 O'Clock P. M.—The fight is terrific. Our men are determined and we are gaining ground slowly.

3 30 P. M.—We are driving the enemy before us. Last night, we slept in their camp. Our loss is heavy; the enemy's appalling.

6 P. M.—We have whipped the Yankees again. The enemy are very unwilling to fight. Everything looks cheering and most satisfactory. We are gathering in our reserves and will renew the fight to-morrow. The enemy withdrew about 5 o'clock. The roads and fields are impassable with mud and mire.

Richmond, June 2.—11½ p. m.—Nothing of interest has transpired to-day. It is believed that the enemy is concentrating his forces in the direction of Mechanicsville, North-east of the city. The whole number of prisoners taken on Saturday and Sunday amounts to five hundred and fifty.

LATEST FROM CORINTH.

The Mobile Register learns by passengers by the cars on the 28th, that the reduction of baggage, tents and camp equipage is being rigidly and systematically enforced at Corinth. Large quantities are sent down to different points by every train, but no guns or ammunition accompany them.

The Mobile Tribune, of Wednesday last, thinks that the great battle at Corinth would begin on that day. It states that Gens. Price and Van Dorn went out night before last with their commands, to try and get between the enemy and the river, and if they accomplished the object, they were to fire signal guns at 3 o'clock a. m. Firing was heard at that hour, and the whole army was soon after in motion. All of the sick soldiers, women and children—all have been sent away from Corinth. It is, therefore, believed that the great battle has actually commenced.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

While the armed hosts of Lincoln, under the Young Napoleon, have been gathering around Richmond under high pressure—promising to crush the rebellion by enfolding the Confederate capital, our noble Stonewall Jackson has thrown his victorious army across the Potomac.

We had heard of the discomfiture of Banks and the scattering of his forces, and were prepared for the news which we have now received from authentic sources, that the army of Gen. Jackson was, at last accounts, at Williamsport, in Maryland. Having captured the Federal stores at Winchester and Martinsburg, our army, largely reinforced, has crossed into Maryland, and no doubt is now creating for itself a name as the first army of invasion of the Confederate States.

While the Federal Generals have insolently proclaimed their purpose to capture the Confederate Capital and its "traitors," what a spectacle will its grand army present to the world, retiring from the contest in consequence of the advance upon the Federal Capital of a conquering force from the despised rebels.—*South Carolinian.*

SEVERITY OF THE WINTER IN OREGON—LOSS OF LIFE.

The latest papers from Oregon are to the 22d of February, and contain melancholy accounts of suffering by the severe cold weather. We give a synopsis:

Great distress prevailed at Walla-Walla on account of the severity of the cold weather. A number of stores and saloons were closed, the proprietors being unable to procure wood to warm them. Wood was selling at $30 per cord, flour at $34 per barrel, and board was $15 per week. For four weeks the Mercury ranged from freezing point to 29 degrees below zero. One half of the stock that was driven from the Wallamet Valley last season had perished.—A number of persons have been frozen to death. At the Warm Spring Reservation, out of 300 head of cattle belonging to the Government one half had died. The Indians had lost all their horses. All along the road between the Dalles and Walla-Walla provisions had been exhausted, except beef. Seven men lost their lives between those places by the severity of the weather. In the vicinity of Puget Sound stock had suffered severely. In Southern Oregon large numbers of horses and cattle had died.

PAPERS from all parts of Georgia represent the wheat crop as greatly improving in appearance, and promising a good yield.

THE BALL OPENED AT VICKSBURG.

Mobile, May 29.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Vicksburg, May 28, says that the enemy's gun-boats have taken position within range of our batteries and expect to open on the city at any moment; our batteries have not yet fired a shot.

Vicksburg, May 29.—About sundown, last evening, the Federal gun-boats and a sloop-of-war opened on our batteries at long range; our batteries drove them back, when the enemy opened on the lower battery. About twenty shots were exchanged, when the enemy retired.

AMONG the incidents of the late battle of Farmington, which was fought on the 9th inst., was, that a young lad, of thirteen years of age, named John Mather Sloan, of the 9th Texas regiment, who had been regularly mustered into service, had his leg shot off during the battle. The gallant little fellow, as he looked down at his shattered limb, exclaimed: "Well, I don't mind the loss of one leg much, but I can't get over the thought that I won't be able again to stand before the enemy, and get another shot!" I learn that Gen. Beauregard intends conferring on the young hero the order of the Southern Cross of Honor, who will be the first to receive this much coveted badge of distinction.

THREE dead Yankees, five guns, &c., &c., are the fruits of an expedition, on the 19th, under Capt. John Nethercutt who is dogging the Yankee's tracks with a squad of Rangers, in Jones county. We hope to hear often from this gallant band of Patriots, who have undertaken to chastise the thievish scoundrels who are seeking to devastate that portion of our beloved old State. We know Capt. Nethercutt and an honester man, purer patriot and braver soldier never pulled trigger on a Yankee. Give it to 'em "John."—*State Journal.*

MORE TRICKS WITH THE YANKEES.—We learn from a private letter received in this city yesterday from Atlanta, that Starne's cavalry, in a recent encounter with the Yankees somewhere in Tennessee, killed and captured 400 of them. While Halleck is digging dirt in front of Beauregard at Corinth, Morgan, Starnes & Co. are picking up the odds and ends in his rear, and preparing a nice time for his discomfited army in retreat. It strikes us that about 10,000 Confederate cavalry thrown into Tennessee in short order would be a "good egg" for us.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

A ROLLING-MILL is to be started soon, at the iron works near Tuskaloosa, Ala., to turn out the iron for gun-boats, etc. Iron of the best kind and good coal are found there in great abundance.

AN old lady, being asked to subscribe to a newspaper, declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it.

ROME Southerner says unless there should come some unforeseen disaster, the crop of wheat will be almost fabulous in that section of country.

For the Asheville News.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON.

Sleep, soldier! sleep; thy work is done!
The strife is o'er, the vict'ry won!
War's rude blasts along life's shore,
Shall wake thee never, nevermore!

O'er the land thou did'st die to save,
Freedom's flag shall soon in triumph wave;
And joyous hearts in sweetest strain,
Recount the deeds of noble martyrs slain.

Thy body sleeps in Freedom's sod,—
Thy soul's at home with God;
Thy virtues need no sculptor's art,—
Thy monument a Nation's heart!

In coming years the patriot bard shall tell,
How nobly JOHNSON fought and fell;
And while Liberty one devotee can claim,
Blessings will be showered on thy name!

DEATHS.

DIED,—On the 7th ult., at the residence of her husband, MRS. JANE SHIPMAN, consort of Maj. Jackson Shipman. The deceased was the eldest child of Samuel McCarson, and a native of Buncombe county. She was 39 years one month and 24 days old, and left an affectionate husband and eight children, with many relatives and acquaintances, to mourn their bereavement. She was baptised by the writer in the year 1850, into the fellowship of Union Baptist Church, in which she continued a worthy and exemplary member, until it pleased her Divine Master to call her home to join the church triumphant. She was a kind, affectionate wife, a tender mother, a good neighbor, benevolent and sympathetic in her disposition, a model of industry, neatness and economy. The wise man saith, the righteous have hope in their death; and a greater than Solomon hath said, "He that shall endure unto the end the same shall be saved." Relying on the unfailing promises of God our Redeemer, dry your tears, bereaved friends, and sorrow not as those without hope; and strive, God's grace assisting you, to be also ready, for in such an hour as you think not God in his providence may call for you.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.
Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away;
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day.
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

W. C. BERRY.

Henderson Times and Spirit of the Age please copy.

WASHINGTON AS IT WAS AND IS.

A Southern gentleman, accustomed to moving in Washington circles during the administration of the last President of the United States, would in the reign of Abraham the First, recognize in the public buildings alone any familiar feature of the former self of the once proud Federal capital. Gone, all the vim and dash of its chivalry; gone, all the towering minds from her legislative halls, and gone, all Southern principle and feeling. "Yankee" is written everywhere—in the Capitol, in the White House, at the Smithsonian, and in the Departments, and one can trace the obsequious lineaments of the Yankee race in almost every face to be met on the avenue. There is the place-seeker from New York, with testimonials from Greeley; the looker after a big contract from Pennsylvania, with communications from Cameron, and the savory politician from Illinois, with a bow for everybody "on his side of the house." The local trade of the city is turned over to the usurpers, and Yankee shopkeepers, from branch house in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, occupy the stores.—These find their customers among the soldiers from their respective States and cities. Thus you find "No 16, Bowery," on the avenue, and the "Philadelphia Arcade Depot" around the corner.—The carters in the streets, and the bootblacks on the corners, are strangers in a strange city, but with genuine Yankee impertinence, making themselves perfectly at home. Even the thieves and lewd women of the city, hail from the Congressional districts of Cochrane, Wade, Lovejoy, Hale and Grow, and claim to be their constituents. All seem intent upon securing at least a bale of treasury notes, or "green backs" as they are called there, and there seems to be no lack of them. They are in the hands of everybody, even the negroes. In fact, to use a commercial phrase, the "demand exceeds the supply;" and recently twenty-five or thirty clerks were engaged in clipping, signing and preparing the notes for circulation. God only knows the amount already issued. The supply seems to depend on the material used in the manufacture—paper and ink.

The larger hotels with the exception of Willard's, have become Yankeeized. Upon the demise of Tillotson Brown, of Brown's Hotel, recently, the hotel passed into Northern hands. That phantom of Washington life—Beau Hickman—still haunts them. The advent of a new population in Washington has restored Beau's prestige. When the writer of this article was in Washington three weeks since, Beau sported a semi-military costume. He stood in the rotunda of Brown's, surrounded by a crowd of open-mouthed down-easters, engaged at his old tricks. Dan E. Sickles, the once commander of the "Drunken Brigade," stood in the doorway, giving his moustache that peculiar twirl, which every one who has seen him can well imagine. Dan has been broken of his command, or rather Congress has refused to ratify his nomination for a Brigadier-General. Dan has lost caste, and grows more and more dissipated every day. There were about ten thousand sick and wounded in the Washington hospitals.

The mansion of the late Senator Douglas has been converted into an hospital, as well as many other prominent buildings, including the residences of prominent Southerners who have vacated them. At present there are but few regiments of soldiers in the city, and business among the camp followers is dull. Many are following up the Federal army with their stores; and, if the advance on Richmond be not successfully resisted, our citizens will be humiliated by the presence of Yankee traders in the stores of their own merchants, the occupation by Yankee speculators of their business marts, and the desecration of the public buildings, by turning their churches, markets, and other public resorts into stabling and hospitals, as in Washington, Winchester, and all the Southern cities yet occupied by the invaders.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE Jackson Mississippian learns from a gentleman who left New Orleans Tuesday evening, 13th inst., that the foreign Consuls have protested against Butler's proclamation in regard to the suppression of Confederate currency, and it is also stated that the craw-fishing Yankee will revoke or materially modify its purport. The Consuls say that many subjects to their Governments are innocent holders of the Confederate notes, and that they must be paid by one Government or the other.

It is further stated that the English and French who owned cotton in New Orleans destroyed by the rebels, are making out their bills against the United States for their loss. England not having recognized the Southern Confederacy, and the United States ignoring its existence, it is said that the Governments of France and England recognize the validity of these claims, and will enforce their adjustment. It will be hard on the Yankees to lose the cotton which they so much coveted, and then be compelled to pay for it.

This line fills the column—*e-xactly.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A lady from New Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of Butler's orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power. Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid, and the regulations more stringent. Butler, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, &c., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiments, under penalty of condign punishment.—How many obeyed and how many were punished, our informant does not set forth. But she does state that Mrs. J. B. Walton, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. Walton, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement, because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet. It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

Our intelligence from the above mentioned source is to the effect that fifty thousand men had been landed in the city, and were now quartered within and about it, and garrisoning the works of the coast, lakes and rivers. A great deal of sickness, and of a very fatal type, was prevailing among the unacclimated Yankees of New England, and seventy dead invaders were carried out from one hospital and buried during a single night. Large numbers of buildings are being converted into hospitals for the accommodation of the great number of sick rascals, who, if they do not die from actual disease, probably do from fear, their imaginations being tormented with terrible visions of Yellow Jack. If all signs do not fail, they have every reason to be worse frightened than ever they were by a bayonet charge of the Confederates.

Our informant says it was common talk among the Yankee officers that Mobile would soon be attacked, and they said that the city would be shelled without hesitation if resistance was made after their gun-boats were in range.

When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost Marshall she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

The Orleanians are finding out what being a conquered people means. Let their sad experience instruct us that any other evil is more endurable, any suffering preferable to the scourge of Yankee masters.—*Mobile Register*, 21*st.*

MCCLELLAN'S SOLDIERS TO RIVAL BUTLER'S—A CITIZEN MURDERED FOR PROTECTING HIS WIFE.—It has remained for McClellan to introduce practically the battle-cry of Butler into the South, and to enact the first tragedy emanating from the attempt to carry into effect the odious threat which the unprincipled Butler uttered 12 months ago, and echoed again a week since in the Queen City of the South. Almost within gunshot of our lowest batteries on the river, a portion of the Federal soldiers have been encamped for a short time, devastating the country, and ravaging the barns and granaries of the citizens. Not far from the Chickahominy river is the residence of Mr. Cross, a gentleman doubtless well known in this community. A party of the uniformed villians paid him a visit a few days ago, and while the rest of them helped themselves indiscriminately to whatever came in their way, one went into the house, and assuming a free and easy politeness, entered into a conversation with Mrs. Cross. Knowing how helpless she was, she replied to his speeches without hesitation, but at the same time with reserve, and more than once was spirited, but imprudent enough to speak out her opinion of our invaders. The brutal fellow, pretending a friendly design in visiting her, suddenly threw his arms around her neck, and made an effort to throw her upon the floor, attempting to cajole her into submission by forcing kisses upon her cheeks, and uttering endearing whispers in her ears. Mrs. C. struggled desperately and successfully until her husband came in, upon which the scoundrel released the lady and attempted to leave the premises. Mr. C. hastily seized his gun, and before the soldier could escape, shot him through the heart. He dropped lifeless, and in a few moments his comrades were around him. They seized upon Mr. Cross, and after treating him savagely to their heart's content, consummated their crime by hanging him upon one of his own trees.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A LETTER from Newbern, North Carolina, dated the 8th of May, says the Yankee soldiers are dying at the rate of twenty-five a day. The same letter says a Yankee officer of high rank was lately killed in a picket skirmish.

ALTHOUGH Yankee reporters and correspondents persist in claiming a victory at Williamsburg, Va., they are compelled to admit heavy lossses. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

The official loss of the Excelsior Brigade (Sickles') alone was 773 dead, wounded and missing. The first regiment of this brigade lost nineteen out of twenty-seven officers who went into the fight. Five of the captains were killed, and two wounded, one fatally. The regiment numbered 800 men, and now musters but 300. This is but one instance. Many other regiments suffered as severely. The loss of the New Jersey brigade is thought to be as great as that of the Excelsior.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS.—The Lincolnites have succeeded in demoralizing this politician, who was found in Huntsville when the Federals occupied it. He has sworn fealty to Abraham the First, and succeeded in making four citizens of Huntsville traitors to their true Government.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Hendersonville	Station,		April 26–27
"	Ct., Patty's Chapel,		May 3—4
Waynesville	" Bethel,		" 10–11
Franklin	" Iola,		" 17–18
Cheowee Mission,			" 24–25
Webster Circuit, Long's Chapel,			May 31—June 1
Sulphur Springs	Ct., Sardis,		June 7—8
Catawba	" Bethel,		" 14–15
Burnsville	" Cane River,		" 21–22
Asheville	" Davidson's Chap.,		" 28–29
"	Station,		July 5—6

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
April 25, 1862. tf

FUNERAL NOTICES.

The funeral sermon of Adjutant W. T. TATE, deceased, will be preached at Richland Institute, on the 15th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The funeral sermon of old sister HALL will be preached at Arnon Plains, on Sunday the 22d of June, prox. WM. HICKS.
May 29, 1862.

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.
May 29.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL. APPLY TO GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
May 29. 3t

NOTICE--TO HIRE.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO HIRE a stout Negro Boy, will please make application to me on Cane Creek.
JAMES COOPER.
May 29. 2t

LOST,

NEAR FOSTER'S MILL POND, some days since, a

BLACK SILK PARASOL.

The finder will confer a favor upon a lady by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.
May 29. tf

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

$150 REWARD.

DESERTED FROM CUMBERLAND GAP, Robert G. Ely, William F. Harris, William Johnson, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell. All were members of my company, and formerly residents of the county of Cherokee, N. C., in the following vicinities: Robert G. Ely and William F. Harris of Turtletown Creek, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell of Brasstown, William Johnson of Cheoah. A reward of

THIRTY DOLLARS

Will be paid for each on their apprehension and delivery at this or any other Military Post: or

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Will be paid for the apprehension of them all. Any loyal citizen of old North Carolina cannot serve his country more acceptably than to apprehend such men; not for the good they will do in the army, but for an example to others who are disposed to lurk in the interior of their country while other and better men stand in defense of it. J. S. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. A, 29th Reg. N. C. T.
May 29. 3t

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to W. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?
A. W. CUMMINGS, President.
Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.
April 4, 1861. tf

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS.

TWO OR THREE BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS can get employment at liberal wages at the Confederate States Armory, Asheville, N. C. Men of steady habits can get a desirable situation. Apply to CLAYTON & WHITSON, or R. W. PULLIAM,
Supt. C. S. Armory.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. 3t

☞Columbia South Carolinian and Raleigh State Journal copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.
J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.
May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.
H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.
April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.
WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.
JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.
Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.
WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.
JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.